

ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

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Proceedings in Congress, IN RELATION TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7.

Mr. BENTON, from the committee on Military Affairs, which was directed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the appropriations for the ordnance for the fortifications of the United States, made a report recommending that the usual appropriations for that object be increased to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. ROBBINS from the Committee on the Library, reported with an amendment, the joint resolution providing for striking a medal commemorative of the battle of the Cowpens.

MONDAY, Feb. 9.

Mr. KING, of Alabama, in pursuance of notice given, asked and obtained leave, and introduced a bill making an appropriation for the erection of a Light House on Mobile Point, and for placing buoys on Mobile Bay; which was read twice by unanimous consent; and after it had been explained by Mr. King, that an appropriation for these objects had passed both Houses of Congress, but had been defeated by the negligence of the enrolling clerk of the House, who left the State of Alabama out of the bill, by which means the appropriation was not sanctioned by the signature of the President, and therefore could not become a law. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10.

NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill making appropriations for the Navy, for the year 1835.

The bill having been read, and being under consideration, as in committee of the Whole,

Mr. WEBSTER said that the Committee had not instructed him to move any amendment to the bill. He had compared it with the bill of last year, and had found it to be correct. There had been an enlarged appropriation for the Marine service, growing out of the new organization of the corps, which was ordered at the last session. A new item of appropriation had also been introduced, for the purpose of establishing a lithographic press, for which, and its expenses for a year, one thousand dollars was appropriated. A press of this description, for the printing of charts and maps, had frequently been suggested, and it was thought expedient to authorize an experiment of its utility to be made.

The bill was then reported without amendment, and ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Webster the bill was then read a third time and passed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

On motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, the previous orders were postponed, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri.

The bill having been read, Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the first section by adding a provision, that the officer of the army, to whom the charge of the disbursements was given, should receive a per centage above his regular pay.

This proposition was opposed by Mr. CLAY and Mr. HILL.

Mr. HENDRICKS then said, that he was very indifferent as to this proposition. He made some explanations on the subject of the bill generally, giving a statement of the appropriation made last year, and of the manner in which that sum, (\$300,000,) had been expended. The bill of last year, as it passed the Senate, appropriated \$652,000, and it was then stated, that if the whole amount was appropriated, there would be no further application to Congress. But the House of Representatives reduced the appropriation to \$300,000, and the present bill appropriated \$340,000, being rather less than the estimate of last year. The passage of the bill, in this form, would be sufficient to put the road in that state of repair which would render it unnecessary for any future appropriation by Congress.

The debate was continued at length by Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. PRESTON, Mr. EWING, Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. HILL; when

Mr. PRESTON moved to strike out the second and third sections of the bill, and asked the ayes and noes, which were ordered.

Mr. KING, of Alabama, moved to amend the bill by making the prior surrender of the road to the States, the condition of the payment of the money.

Mr. KING asked for the ayes and noes, which were ordered.

Mr. HENDRICKS acquiesced in the amendment, and the call for the ayes and noes was then withdrawn.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. PRESTON to strike out the second and third sections, and was decided as follows—Yeas 14, Nays 329.

Mr. HILL then moved to amend the bill by striking out the word "two," in the first section, and inserting "one," so as to reduce one-half the appropriation for the State of Ohio.

The motion was negatived without a division.

The bill was then reported to the Senate without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7.

Mr. PEARCE from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to provide for an expedition to the Pacific Ocean and the South seas; which was read twice and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and the report and accompanying documents ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10.

Mr. POLK moved to postpone all the orders preceding bills No. 563, 564, 565, and 625, in order to take up those bills.

Mr. JONES of Georgia, asked whether the Navy bill was not the next bill in regular order.

The SPEAKER stated that, after the business on the Speaker's table in which were included bills and communications from the Departments, the bill first in order would be the bill regulating the pay of the Navy.

Mr. JONES expressed a wish that the Navy bill might be acted on.

Mr. McKIM asked the yeas and nays on the motion to postpone the orders, and they were ordered.

The question being then taken on the motion, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 107, nays 95.

THURSDAY, Feb. 12.

Mr. CASEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting a bounty in land to the organized Militia men, Mounted Militia men, and Rangers, who defended the frontier during the late war with Great Britain. After the first reading of the bill,

Mr. WILLIAMS, of North Carolina, moved that the bill be rejected, (being the form of motion in course, when objection is made to the second reading of a bill.) In support of this motion, he said, that the bill was calculated to extend a system which, in his opinion, it was the policy and interest of the United States, to check. The class of troops embraced in the bill were

regularly employed on a contingent service, at one dollar a day. No bounty was intended to be given them, and they were not entitled to it any more than the militia. If the bill should pass, Congress would be obliged to extend the same provision to at least a hundred thousand militia.

He believed that the most arduous service performed during the late war was by the militia who were called out to defend the Atlantic border, and if the bounty was given to any troops, it ought to be given to them. He had not a word to say against the character of the services performed by the rangers; but if we established the principle of this bill, we should be obliged to grant a similar bounty to forty or fifty thousand militia called out by the State of Virginia during the war, and to the militia called out by the rest of the States. For the purpose of checking delusive expectations to which the bill would give rise, he moved its rejection.

Mr. CASEY did not wish, he said, at this time, to go into a discussion of the bill; but merely to say that it had, for some time been under consideration in the committee of Public Lands, before which it was brought upon a memorial from the Legislature of Illinois, referred to that committee. He hoped the bill would take the regular course, and be printed, together with the long report accompanying it, which would explain to the House the principles on which the bill rested.

Mr. WILLIAM'S motion was further discussed by other members, until the expiration of the hour; and, on motion of Mr. WATMOUGH, the House took up the order of the day.

Mr. WATMOUGH asked the House to take up the Navy Bill, and after modifying it in the manner which had been proposed, to order it to be engrossed to a third reading; but the motion was objected to.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

On abolishing the office of Major General of the Army of the United States

JANUARY, 13, 1835.

Read and laid upon the table.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

December 9, 1835.

On motion of Mr. MANN, of New York,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire and report upon the expediency of abolishing the office of major general commanding-in-chief, and of providing for a fixed allowance, and for a reduction and more equitable distribution of the pay, rations and emoluments of the general and staff officers of the army.

Attest:

W. S. FRANKLIN,
Clerk Ho. of Reps. U. S.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the resolution of the House of the 9th December, directing them to inquire and report upon the expediency of abolishing the office of major-general-commanding-in-chief, and of providing for a fixed allowance, and for a reduction and more equitable distribution of the pay, rations and emoluments of the general and staff officers of the army, have the honor to report:

That, in the year 1815, the army was reduced from a war to a peace establishment of ten thousand men, with two major generals and four brigadier generals, and other staff officers suitable to the establishment. In 1821, a further reduction took place, when one major-general and two brigadier generals were retained, and a suitable staff. The number of regiments composing the present peace establishment is four of artillery, seven of infantry, and one of dragoons, exclusive of

engineers and ordnance; making in the whole, an aggregate of seven thousand one hundred and ninety-eight officers and men; and these regiments are, at present only the skeleton of what they would be in case of war, when the number of men would be doubled. The proportion of general officers seems to be as few as is consistent with the greatest economy, and the organization is as perfect as could be desired for a peace establishment. There is one major general to command the whole army, and one brigadier general to each division of it. It does not appear to the committee that a less number of general officers could be assigned to such a force, without endangering the military spirit of the army, as well as its discipline, which at present appears, from the reports of the President and Secretary of War, to be highly satisfactory. The committee are therefore of opinion that the office of major general ought not to be abolished.

With regard to the equitable distribution of the pay, rations, and emoluments of the general and staff officers of the army, the committee do not see any objection to the present distribution of them. They have been settled by repeated legislation on the subject, and with a view to the circumstances connected with the duties required to be performed by the officers. The committee, therefore, beg leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Pay and emoluments of the Major General of the Army.

The act of the 11th of January, 1812, section 6, fixes the pay of the major general at two hundred dollars a month, and 15 rations a day; and the act of the 12th of April, 1808, section 6, estimates the ration at cents.

The act of the 24th of April, 1816, section 12, fixes the allowance for forage for each horse, when forage is not drawn in kind, at eight dollars a month—the number of horses not to exceed the number authorized by existing regulations, which give to a major general seven.

The act of the 24th of April, 1816, section 12, provides that all officers be allowed for each private servant actually kept in service, not exceeding the number authorized by existing regulations, the pay, rations, and clothing of a private soldier, or money in lieu thereof; the regulations referred to fix the number of private servants for a major general at four.

The regulation of the 25th of August, 1812, gives the generals commanding separate armies double rations, founded, it is presumed, on the act of the 3d of March, 1797, section 4, which gives to the brigadier general while commander in chief, and to each officer while commanding a separate post, twice the number of rations to which they would otherwise be entitled; and, on the act of the 16th of March, 1812, section 5, the regulations of the department allow to a major general six rooms as his quarters, one of which as a kitchen; and when not furnished in kind, an allowance in lieu thereof of six dollars a room a month, while on duty.

The same regulations allow, under the same circumstances, during five months of the year, one cord of wood per month to the major general, and two feet eight inches to his four servants; and during the other seven months of the year, six cords of wood a month for the major general, and five feet four inches a month for his four servants; making, in all, fifty-two cords two feet and eight inches of wood a year, at five dollars a cord.

The pay and emoluments, then, of a major general per year, are as follows:

Pay,	\$2,400 00
Subsistence,	1,095 00
He is, besides this, allowed as follows:	
For four servants, provided he actually keeps them, and does not employ soldiers from the line, each the pay and emoluments of a private soldier,	\$700 00
Forage for seven horses, provided he actually keeps them in service at eight dollars a horse a month,	672 00
Quarters and fuel, provided he is on duty, and they are not furnished in kind,	698 66
	2,070 66
Double rations while in command of the army,	1,095 00
	\$6,660 66

It will be seen, by the foregoing statement, that the items of servants, forage, fuel, quarters, and double rations, are contingent allowances, and that there is no emolument derived from them; that the general can not do his duty without horses and servants. The horses are purchased at his own expense, and eight dollars a month a horse will not pay the expense of his keeping.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 24, 1834.

SIR:—In conformity with your request, I have the honor to transmit a report showing the pay and emoluments of all descriptions, appertaining to the office of major general commanding the army, by the laws and regulations now in force.

You request me to submit to you any views concerning that office which may occur to me. I am not aware that any thing which I can say on the subject will be useful to the committee. But I still think it proper that I should lay before you the ideas which have occurred to me.

In 1815 the army was reduced from the war to the peace establishment, and two major generals were retained. In 1821 it was still further reduced, and only one major general retained. In that condition it has remained until the present period.

Two great objects were held in view in these reductions. One was, to preserve such a force as might be necessary to garrison our seaboard, and to afford adequate security to our inland frontier. The other was, to continue such an organization as would readily admit of a proper extension in the event of the occurrence of any difficulties rendering an increase necessary. The present organization seems to have attained these objects. The army is efficient, without being too numerous, and the military arrangements are such that new troops may be engrafted upon it, and the benefit of experience preserved, without those losses and delays which inevitably occur when new forces are suddenly embodied.

I consider the office of major general essential to the unity of command. He is stationed at this city to superintend and direct those parts of the administration of the army which are strictly military in their character, and which, to be properly conducted, require not only the advantage of military experience, but of a military connexion with the army. If the office of major general should be abolished, and but two brigadier generals retained, they must either remain in command of separate districts, and this department thus be deprived of the assistance and advice of an officer of high rank, in the management of those concerns which peculiarly affect the army, or one of them must be stationed here exercising an authority over the whole service. The latter arrangement would certainly be liable to objection, and would be inconsistent with the established principles of the military service. These principles look to the union of separate bodies or corps under one individual. Companies are united into battalions, battalions into regiments, regiments into brigades, and brigades into divisions, and an officer is placed at the head of each of these bodies charged with its general concerns, and responsible for them. This point of union I consider proper, if not essential. The principle has heretofore been preserved, and I should regret to see it departed from.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,
Chairman Com. on Military Affairs, H. R.

P. S. The resolution enclosed by you is herewith returned.

BILLS REPORTED BY COMMITTEES.

No. 18.

JANUARY 28, 1835.

Read twice, and postponed until Monday next.

Mr. WISE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following joint resolution:

JOINT RESOLUTION

In relation to the code of naval signals.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he

is hereby, authorized to constitute a board of naval officers, to be composed of three post captains, whose duty it shall be, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Navy, to revise the code of naval signals.

No. 658.

JANUARY 20, 1835.

Read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. C. P. WHITE, from the Committee of Naval Affairs, reported the following bill:

A BILL

Authorizing the construction of a dry dock for the naval service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase a site, should it be deemed most advisable, and to cause a dry dock for the naval service to be constructed, upon the most approved plan, in the harbor of New York or its adjacent waters; and that towards defraying the expense thereof, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

No. 659.

JANUARY 20, 1835.

Read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. C. P. WHITE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following bill:

A BILL

To provide for constructing three steam batteries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for building, equipping, and arming three steam batteries, to be so constructed as to be useful in the transportation of men, stores, and provisions, and in towing of our public vessels; and that the construction of the said steam batteries shall be under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

No. 707.

FEBRUARY 4, 1835.

Read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WISE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following bill:

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be constructed a steam prow-ship.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be constructed a steam prow-ship, according to the plan and direction of James Barron, the inventor, for the defence of the rivers, bays, harbors, and coast of the United States: *Provided,* That the cost of the same shall not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars; and that sum is hereby appropriated for that object, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated by law.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

[PUBLIC, No. 8.]

An ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, viz:

For pay and subsistence of the officers of the navy and pay of seamen, one million five hundred and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty-two cents.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishment at the several yards, sixty-one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For provisions four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission, nine hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars.

For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick, forty thousand dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, ninety-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York, forty-six thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Philadelphia, three thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Washington, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia, one hundred thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Pensacola, forty-four thousand six hundred dollars.

For repairs of building and preservation of a vessel at Sacket's Harbor, five hundred dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, fifteen thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz:

For the freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description, for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent, travelling expenses of officers and transportation of seamen, house rent, chamber money, and fuel and candles to officers other than those attached to navy yards and stations, and for officers in sick quarters, where there are no hospitals, and for funeral expenses, for commissions, clerk hire, and office rent, stationery, and fuel to navy agents; for premiums and incidental expenses for recruiting, for apprehending deserters, for compensation to judge advocates, for per diem allowance to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and for officers engaged on extra service beyond the limits of their stations, for printing and stationery of every description, and for books, maps, charts, mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models, and drawings; for purchase and repair of fire and steam engines, and for machinery, for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service, for pilotage and towing of ships of war, for cabin furniture of vessels in commission, and for furniture of officers' houses in navy yards; for taxes on navy yards and public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress, for incidental labor at navy yards not applicable to any other appropriation, for coal and other fuel for forges, foundries and steam engines; for candles, oil, and fuel for vessels in commission and in ordinary; for repairs of magazines and powder houses; for preparing moulds for ships to be built, and for no other purpose whatever, two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated, three thousand dollars.

For pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and for subsistence of the officers of the marine corps, one hundred and sixty-six thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-five cents.

For the subsistence of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and washerwomen of said corps, serving on shore, and for servants, thirty-three thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars and sixty cents.

For clothing, thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and eleven dollars and twenty-five cents.

For fuel, fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For transportation and recruiting, six thousand dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, surgical instruments, pay of matron and acting hospital steward, four thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents.

For contingent expenses, seventeen thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and ninety-three cents.

For military stores, pay of armorers, keeping arms in repair, drums, fifes, flags, accoutrements, and ordnance stores, two thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks, three thousand dollars.

For completing the naval magazines authorized to be built near Boston, Massachusetts, and New York, for enclosing and providing convenient access to them, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing the naval hospitals near Boston, New York, and Pensacola, building the necessary out-houses and appendages, and for enclosing them, twenty thousand seven hundred dollars.

For repair of the hospital near Norfolk, and its enclosures and dependencies, one thousand dollars.

For repairing enclosures and graduating the ground about the navy asylum, near Philadelphia, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing the payments which will be due on contracts for iron tanks, made under the act of the tenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, nine thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the coast of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For arrearages for defraying the extra services and expenses of the officers of the navy engaged in the survey of the coasts and harbors of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of a lithographic press for the Navy Department, and for expenses of the same for one year, one thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums, being the unexpended balances of former appropriations, which have been carried to the account of the surplus fund, be and the same are hereby re-appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For the purchase of timber to rebuild the Frigate Java, and the Sloop Cyane, authorized by the act of July the tenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, the sum of forty-six thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars and three cents.

For the purchase of iron tanks for the use of the navy, as authorized by the act of tenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, the sum of three hundred and fifty-one dollars and sixty-five cents.

For providing fixtures, furniture and apparatus for the Navy Asylum at Philadelphia, as authorized by the act of July tenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars, and thirty-three cents.

For covering and preserving ships in ordinary, as authorized by the act of March eleventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, two thousand six hundred and fifty-three dollars and eighty-eight cents.

APPROVED, February 13th, 1835.

EMIGRATION.—According to a general return of emigrants, who had left the port of Liverpool for the British colonies and the United States of America, it appears that from May 7, 1833, to September 30, 1834, 3,121 persons left there for the colonies, and 27,486 for the United States, making a total of 30,607. The ships employed were 453; the tonnage, 196,053; and the crew, 8,956. The largest number of emigrants left between the 1st of April and the 30th of June, when 1,182 sailed for the colonies, and 10,443 for the United States. The chief of the emigrants to the latter place disembarked at New York, 24,311 having landed there. Of the emigrants to the colonies 1,219 went to Australia, and 1,227 to Quebec. The emigrants to Van Dieman's Land were 135.—*United Service Gazette*.

A series of trials has been made at Toulon to ascertain the comparative strength of cables made of hemp and of aloe from Algiers. The result appears decidedly in favor of the aloe. Of cables of equal size, that made of aloe raised a weight of 2,000 kilogrammes; that of hemp, a weight of only 400 kilogrammes.

REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE WAR.

There is no truth more solemn than that which is found in the maxim, "that History does not revise her record until error, prejudice and falsehood have had their run." It is painful to think of the fact, that but few get justice done them at any time. Some are over-rated, some are under-rated, and not a few entirely neglected. We are happy to hear that a society is about being formed in this city to collect the minute history of the revolutionary and the last war, and to give it to the public for digestion and reflection, in doing honor to the enlightened and the brave. A thousand little gems are scattered through our history, which, if strung together, or properly set with taste, would throw a lustre over the genius of the country hitherto unknown. Among these we will mention a brilliant affair, achieved by a few spirited young men, on the night of the 27th November, 1812, opposite Black Rock. The details of this exploit have never been given by those who have pretended to write the history of the war of 1812. In all probability this neglect arose from the cloud that rested, and still rests, over Gen. Smythe's fame, who at that time commanded that department of our northern army; but the fact is certain that a small band of sailors and soldiers did, at the hour of midnight, make a descent upon the enemy's stronghold, take their commanding officer prisoner, spike their guns, and burn their barracks. There were twelve naval officers in this exploit; nine of whom were killed or wounded that night, and but few of them remain to demand justice from their countrymen, who are always willing to render it, when convinced that the meritorious have been neglected by accident; or overlooked by design.

On the morning of the 27th of November, 1812, instructions were given by Gen. Smythe to the several naval officers embraced in the expedition, to select a certain number of batteaux, and to muffle the oars, &c. preparatory to an attack upon the enemy's frontier, opposite Black Rock. The orders were no sooner communicated, than they were promptly obeyed to the letter. It is impossible to depict the anxious faces and the unusual bustle of preparation that day. At about half past 11 at night, directions were issued for all hands to assemble in an old shed, a fragile superstructure, which stood on the margin of the creek, and near its confluence with the lake. On hearing the summons all immediately repaired to the place appointed, where they beheld Gen. Smythe, the most prominent personage in the assembly, he having taken an elevated position.—He was surrounded by about one hundred and fifty officers and men. The General, with great gravity of countenance, blended with an unusual impressiveness of manner, exhorted all to do their duty—portrayed in glowing colors the dangers and difficulties to be encountered—the extreme urgency of instant action, and the glory that would follow. The naval commander then addressed a few brief words of encouragement to the officers designated to command the boats, as well as to their respective crews. The meeting terminated. Every one repaired with alacrity to his station. Never did men seem more eager to engage the enemy, notwithstanding their aversion to the element they had to pass to reach their foe. When the word was passed, "all ready," the boats proceeded in regular succession, about a mile and a half along shore, so as to weather the southern extremity of the island, and gain, at the same time, sufficient way to counteract the effect of the current, in reaching the intended point of attack. It was a lovely night, not a cloud perceptible in the firmament, but so intensely cold that cloaks were by no means uncomfortable, notwithstanding the additional hamper of pistols, muskets and boarding pikes. There was not a ripple to be seen on the water, and every thing around them was as placid and serene as the surface on which they moved. When the party had gained the starting point, the boats gradually edged away, just stemming the stream.

The moment they had reached the middle of the lake, the moon, which was majestically waning in the west, either disclosed to the enemy shadows playing in her beams, or the progressing sounds of the dipping oar alarmed their fears. The nearest sentinel called out, "Who goes there?" No reply was given. But the order was, "Silence! silence! reserve your fire and pull away." The strokes were now renewed with redoubled energy; another instant, and the question of "who goes there?" was repeated along the whole line

of outposts, followed by a brisk running fire. The drums commenced beating, and a martial force stood ready to encounter their assailants the moment they touched the British shore. All hands sprang simultaneously into the water, giving at the same time three cheers, pouring a volley of musketry upon the enemy, which was followed by a rush with pistols and boarding pikes. The foe was panic struck, believing that the general with his legions was coming to plant his immortal standard upon their soil. The enemy was soon repelled from his position. Our sailors and soldiers then rushed toward the fort or breast work where they dislodged the enemy, spiked their cannon and set fire to their barracks.

Our men drove a party to their barns, and destroyed their horses and cattle, the execution of which occupied but a brief space of time, being as instantaneous as decisive. Sailors, when acting as volunteers on roving expeditions, are unwilling to be controlled by military regulations, consequently do not observe the precision necessary to concerted movements. They know notwithstanding how to reach and subdue an enemy, and that by the shortest method. Sailing masters Watts and Sisson, predicted that they would never return.—Watts, poor fellow! was discovered stretched on the ground, mortally wounded. He called Midshipman, now Captain Stephens Holdup,* and requested his assistance, but while in the act of fulfilling the request, he was wounded, consequently obliged to abandon Watts to his fate. Lieutenant Wragg received the point of a bayonet in his body from an American soldier, by mistake, but his extreme corpulence shielded him from any serious effects. Midshipman Brailsford was also wounded in the leg. Sailing master Sisson was shot by a musket ball near the groin, and expired three days subsequent to the action. Midshipman John H. Graham, of the city of New York, was wounded in the leg, while entering the burning barracks, to seize prisoners, and would have perished but for the timely assistance of a noble-hearted sailor, who at the hazard of his life, threw young Graham on his shoulder, and took him to the boat. The British commanding officer at the fort was mortally wounded and taken prisoner. He was conveyed to the American camp, and excited the sympathies of the whole army.

All the American officers and soldiers who were not slain, effected a retreat, except a few soldiers under Capt. King. The next morning, General Smythe embarked his disposable force, with the apparent design of fulfilling his high destinies, set forth in his proclamation; but after some manœuvring, he issued his order for disembarking. The whole army felt disgraced. They raved at first, and then "curses loud and deep" followed as they returned to winter quarters. General Smythe never again joined the army; but afterwards attempted to build his fame on literary labors, and made a flourish of trumpets that he had discovered a key to unlock the mysteries of the Apocalypse; but this was justly ridiculed out of the world, and his literary and military glories sleep together.

It would only be an act of justice in our government to award a just measure of patronage to these brave men, who with such a small force, achieved such a gallant deed, under such unfavorable circumstances, if any of them are living; but if they are gone beyond the reach of patronage and praise, a just remembrance of what they have done for their country, belongs to the inheritance they have left to their children or kindred.—*New York Mirror.*

* This officer's name was formerly Thomas Holdup, to which was afterwards added that of Stevens, and he is now a Master Commandant in the Navy.—*Ed. A. & N. C.*

During Napoleon's interview with Alexander, the former, wishing to show the Russian emperor the troops which had beaten his army, a grand review took place. Napoleon was walking proudly and triumphantly through the ranks of his old Guards, when suddenly he stopped in front of an old grenadier, who had a scar on his face which extended from his forehead to the middle of his cheek. He looked at him a moment with an air of gratified pride, and then pointed him out to Alexander, saying,

"What do you think of soldiers who can stand such wounds?"

"What do you think of the soldiers who gave them?" replied Alexander, with a happy presence of mind.

"They are dead," said the old Grenadier gravely; thus wittily joining in the conversation of the two most powerful monarchs of the earth. Alexander, whose question had somewhat embarrassed Napoleon, now turned to him, and said considerably, "Your Majesty is every where the conqueror."

"I owe it then to my Guard," replied Napoleon, with a gesture of thanks to his old Grenadier.

A few days after the review, Napoleon was walking past the quarter of his Guard, perhaps meditating the conquest of Spain, perhaps thinking of the old soldier who had relieved him so properly from his dilemma, when he came suddenly upon the Grenadier, who seated on a stone, with his legs crossed, was dancing on his foot a little child of about two years old, the Emperor stopped in front of him, but the old soldier did not rise from his seat. He merrily said—"I beg pardon, my Emperor, but if I get up, Jacques will cry like a fitter of the King of Prussia, and that perhaps would displease you."

"That is all right," said Napoleon; "your name is Jacques, is it not?" "Yes, my Emperor, and this is little Jacques."

"Is Jacques your son?"

"No, my Emperor; his mother was a worthy respectable suitor, whom a scoundrel of a Houlan wounded with a sword about two months since, while she was pouring out a drop of brandy for her poor devil of a husband, who had just had his leg shot off. So you see she died, and this child was left an orphan."

"And you adopted him, Jacques?"

"I and some others. We found him in his mother's baggage bag as furious as a foot soldier, and with his stomach as empty as the king of Spain. His father told us with his last breath, how his mother had been killed in your service. So we adopted the poor little fellow; and as I first discovered him he was entrusted to my particular care."

Napoleon stood for a few minutes gazing steadfastly on the old Grenadier, who was giving Jacques a riding lesson on his foot, and said to him, "Jacques, I owe you something."

"Owe me something, my Emperor? You gave me the brass for this scar, sir, and it is I who owe you something."

"Jacques, I owe you something for that answer you made to the Emperor Alexander."

"I said nothing impertinent to that Emperor. Has he complained of me to my officers?"

"Certainly not, Jacques, or my object would not be as it is, to reward you. Tell me, then, what you desire?"

"Me, my Emperor, nothing; but if you are disposed to be polite to me, give me something for this little fellow. It will bring him good luck."

"With all my heart," said Napoleon.

Jacques rose from his seat, and with the child in his arms, walked up to Napoleon, who was searching his pockets to find something for Jacques. He found nothing at first but some gold pieces, which he instantly put back, for it was not with that money he had won the hearts of his soldiers. He looked again, and found nothing but papers. At last after much searching in his waistcoat pocket, he found his snuff-box, which he held out to little Jacques. Jacques burst out laughing. "What nonsense," said he, "to give a child, who neither smokes nor snuffs, a snuff box." The Emperor was on the point of replying, when he felt somebody pull his hat. It was Jacques, who being held up in Jacques' arms had put his hand on the Emperor's hat, and was quietly playing with his cockade.

"There, my Emperor," said the old soldier, "the child is wiser than either of us. He does as you do—takes what suits him." "Well," said Napoleon, "he shall have it;" and taking the cockade off his hat he himself gave it to the child; to whom Jacques said, while he danced him in his arms, "Come Jacques, show the Emperor you can talk." The child laughed, clapped its little hands together, and lisped, but quite distinctly, "Hurrah for the Emperor."

From Tough Yarns by the Old Sailor.

DESCRIPTION OF A TAR OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

The real tar has a language peculiarly his own, and his figures of speech are perfect stopper-knots to the understanding of a landsman. If he speaks of his ship, his eloquence surpasses the orations of a Demosthenes, and he revels in the luxuries of a metaphor. The same powers of elocution, with precisely the same terms, are applied to his wife, and it is a matter of doubt as to which engrosses the greatest portion of his affection,—to him they are both lady-ships. Hear him expatiate on his little barks, as he calls his wooden island, though she may carry a hundred-and-fifty guns and a crew of a thousand men. "Oh! she's the fleetest of the fleet; sits on the water like a duck; stands under her canvass as stiff as a crutch and turns to windward like a witch!" Of his wife he observes, "What a clean run from stem to stern! She carries her t'gal'nt sails through every breeze, and in working hank for hank, never misses stays!" He will point to the bows of his ship, and swear she is as sharp as a wedge, never stops at a sea, but goes smack through all. He looks at his wife, admires her head-gear and out-riggers, her braces and bowlines; compares her eyes to dolphin-strikers, boasts of her fancy and fashion-pieces, and declares that she darts along with all the grace of a bonnetta. When he parts with his wife to go on a cruise, no tear moistens his cheek, no tremulous agitation does discredit to his manhood; there is the honest pressure of the hand, the fervent kiss, and then he claps on the topsail-halliards, or walks round at the capstan to the lively sounds of music. But when he quits his ship, the being he has rigged with his own fingers, that has stood under him in many a dark and trying hour, whilst the wild waves have dashed over them with relentless fury, then—then—the scuppers of his heart are unplugged and overflow with the soft droppings of sensibility. How often has he stood upon that deck and eyed the swelling sails, lest the breezes of heaven should

"visit their face too roughly!"

How many hours has he stood at that helm and watched her coming up and falling off! and when the roaring billows have threatened to engulf her in the bubbling foam of the dark waters, he has eased her to the sea with all the tender anxiety that a mother feels for her first-born child. With what pride has he beheld her top the mountain wave and climb their rolling swell, while every groan of labor that she gave carried a taut strain upon his own heart-strings!

Place confidence in what he says, and he will use no deception; doubt his word, and he will indulge you with some of the purest rhodomontade that ingenious fancy can invent. He will swear that he had a messmate who knew the man in the moon, and on one occasion went hand-over-hand up a rainbow to pay him a visit. He himself was once powder monkey in the Volcano bomb, and he will tell you a story of his falling asleep in the mortar at the bombardment of Toulon, and his body being discharged from its mouth instead of a carcass. With all the precision of an engineer, he will describe his evolutions in the air when they fired him off, and the manner in which he was saved from being dashed to pieces in his fall. All this he repeats without a smile upon his countenance, and he expects you to believe it; but you may soon balance the account, for tell him what absurdity you will, he receives it with the utmost credulity and is convinced of its truth. His courage is undoubted, for he will stand on the deck undismayed amidst the blood and slaughter of battle; yet on shore he is seized with indescribable apprehensions at the sight of a coffin.—The wailings of distress find a ready passport to his heart; but to disguise the real motives which prompt immediate aid, he swears that the object of his charity does not deserve a copper, yet gives a pound, with only this provision,—that the individual relieved does not bother him about gratitude. You may know him from a thousand; for though in his dress conspicuously neat, and his standing and running rigging in exact order, yet they are arranged with a certain careless ease, as if he had but just come down from reefing topsails.—The truck at the mast-head does not sit better than his tarpaulin hat, neither does the shoe upon the pea of the anchor fit tighter than his long quartered pumps.—Grog is his ambrosia, his nectar; and he takes it cold without sugar, that he may have the full smack of the rum.

WASHINGTON;

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1835.

The Boston Evening Gazette states, that a beautiful vase has been made for Commodore Hull, out of a block of wood from the hull of "Old Ironsides," the U. S. frigate Constitution. It was carved by Mr. Ives, an ingenious artist of that city. One side of the vase represents the Constitution chased by the British fleet; the other, her affair with the Guerriere, off Gloucester, after the action, the Guerriere in flames. On the circle of the vase, are six heads of the principal naval officers, viz:—Hull, Bainbridge, Lawrence, Stewart and others; and the handles represent a grape vine, similar to the famous Warwick vase. It is certainly well done, and as a specimen of finished carving, does great credit to the artist.

The presentation of the swords, voted by the last legislature of Maryland, to Col. N. TOWSON, of the Army, and to Captain J. GALLAGHER, of the Navy, will take place, agreeably to appointment, at the council chamber, Annapolis, on Thursday next. 26th inst.

Several of the citizens of Pennsacola, to testify their respect and gratitude to Dr. D. C. McLeod, assistant surgeon of the Navy, have ordered a complete set of surgical instruments, for all the occasions of surgery. They have been manufactured by Mr. Peter Rose, of New York, and on the silver plate of each case is the following inscription:—

Presented to
DANIEL C. McLEOD,
assistant surgeon of the United States Navy,
by the citizens of Pennsacola,
in gratitude for his arduous and unremitting
services in the time of their extreme need,
during the epidemic of
September and October,
1834.

The Common Council of the city of New York have presented to Lieut. U. P. LEVY, of the Navy, a gold box and the freedom of the city, in return for his statue of Jefferson. The box is from the manufactory of Marquand, unusually large, of pure gold, 18 carats fine, about five inches in length by four in breadth, and an inch in depth—richly chased, with a heavy oak and acorn border in high relief.

The following is the inscription on the lid:—

"The Common Council of the city of New York, to Lieut. Uriah P. Levy, of the U. S. Navy, as a testimony of respect for his character, patriotism and public spirit, February 6, 1834.

Information has reached the War Department, stating that several rencontres have taken place between some of the citizens of Georgia and parties of the Creek Indians who crossed from Alabama into that State, and committed many depredations. Persons have been killed and wounded on both sides, and the inhabitants seem much alarmed at the conduct and threats of the Indians, and have called upon the Governor of Georgia for a militia force to protect them; and the Governor has requested the interposition of the President to relieve the citizens of Georgia from this state of things.

It will be remembered that Brevet Brigadier General D. L. Clinch was assigned, a few months since, to the command of the U. S. troops in Florida; and six companies of infantry and artillery were placed under his orders. This force, it was thought, would be sufficient to preserve the peace of the Territory, and enforce the stipulations of the treaty entered into by the Seminole Indians, for their removal west of the Mississippi.

Recent demonstrations on the part of those Indians, aided by the renegade negroes, who find a refuge and a shelter among them, have induced an augmentation of the force previously assembled in Florida. Four companies of Artillery under the command of Lieut. Colonel Fanning have just been ordered from Fort Monroe to Fort King, and if it should be found necessary, Gen. Clinch is authorised to order the company of Infantry now stationed at Key West.

This force, consisting of ten or eleven companies, will be ample and must convince the Indians that the execution of the treaty on their part will be required of them.

The U. S. ship Fairfield, Captain Vallette, sailed from Payta for Callao, on the 7th Nov. All well.

Several officers have been ordered to the Constitution, but as the number is not complete, we defer publishing the list for the present.

Major PETER MUHLENBERG, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed a Paymaster in the Army.

Resignation in the Navy. Midshipman F. V. Delborge, 14th Feb. 1835.

The Hon. AARON WARD, a member of the House of Representatives, has been appointed by the Governor and Senate of New York, Major General of the Fourth Division of Infantry of that State.

BENEDICT ARNOLD, of Montgomery County, has in like manner been appointed Major General of the Second Division of Cavalry, in the State of New York.

General Henry A. S. Dearborn, (lately a Representative in Congress,) has been appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts, to be Adjutant General of the Militia of that State. To this office in Massachusetts a salary of \$1,500 per annum is attached.

MILITIA LAWS OF MARYLAND.—Mr. Hood, chairman of the committee on the militia, has reported to the House of Delegates the project of a new Militia law.

The militia of the United States, according to the last returns, amount to 1,336,829 men.

Dr. RICHARD C. MASON has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Post Office Department, vice O. B. BROWN, resigned.

The bill to equalize and regulate the pay of the Officers of the Navy was taken up in the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, and the whole day spent in the discussion of it. After undergoing several amendments, the particulars of which will be given hereafter, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; Ayes 102—Nays 82. The bill was passed yesterday, and is now before the Senate.

A melancholy accident has deprived the Army of a valuable and promising officer. By the upsetting of a boat in Mobile Bay, on the 25th January, Lieut. WALTER S. CHANDLER, of the 2d Artillery, a native of Georgetown, D. C. was drowned, together with four or five others, who were in the boat with him, viz:

Sergeant Wm. Grant, Privates Robert Finn, Levin Wise, and — Stephens, 2d, of Company B, 2d Artillery.

We regret very much to observe, by an advertisement in one of the Washington papers, that a superb service of silver plate, presented to the late Commodore Decatur, by some of his fellow citizens, as a testimony of the sense entertained by them of the value of his public services, is to be offered for sale at auction, in this city on Saturday next, in consequence of the reduced circumstances of his family.

It is to be hoped that some liberal and spirited individual, or individuals, will come forward, either before or at the sale, and purchase the plate, and afterwards present it to the widow of Commodore Decatur, in order that so valuable a relic may be preserved in the family.

If Congress would promptly act upon the bill so long before them, to compensate the captors of the frigate Philadelphia, this sacrifice need not be made,—as sacrifice it must be, let the plate bring what it may, if it must go from the family.

Fiction is often blended with truth in the numerous letters written at Washington to the editors of distant papers.

The following has had a general circulation:—

"Our squadron in the Mediterranean is ordered to Gibraltar, to prevent sequestration in a French port, or blockade in a Spanish. Commodore ELLIOTT hoists his broad pendant on the Constitution, and proceeds from New York to the Mediterranean. Captain Kennedy is to command the Peacock and Boxer, and proceed to the Chinese seas, for the protection of our commerce in that quarter, and the whole naval establishment is to be put on a war footing."

There is no truth in the rumor that 'our squadron in the Mediterranean has been ordered to Gibraltar, to prevent sequestration in a French port, or blockade in a Spanish.'

No commander has yet been ordered to the Constitution, although it is highly probable that Commodore Elliott will be selected; but it is not certain that he will be the senior officer of the Mediterranean squadron. Captain E. P. Kennedy will be assigned to the command of the sloop of war Peacock and a schooner, (but not the Boxer,) for special service. The Boxer is now on her way to the Pacific, under the command of Lieut. Hugh N. Page.

There are no indications at present that 'the whole naval establishment is to be put on a war footing.' Such a step would require the action of Congress, in granting the necessary appropriations, without which no movement of magnitude could be undertaken.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 13, 1835.

We omitted to notice, the arrival in this town, on Monday of last week, of Lieut. D. S. Miles, and Lieut. J. P. Davis, U. S. A.—The former from Fort Gibson, and the latter from Fort Coffee. We understand they are subpoenaed to attend here, together with nine or ten soldiers, as witnesses on the trial of four or five U. S. soldiers, who are to be arraigned at the present term of the superior court, on a charge of killing a Cherokee Indian.

Communications.**PAY, &c.**

OF THE OFFICERS AND CADETS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First—Of the Colonel.

For 12 months is

1st. Pay—\$75 per month,	\$900 00
2d. Subsistence—6 rations per day, at 20 cents per ration,	438 00
3d. Additional rations—6 per day, at 20 cents per ration, when in command of a separate post,	438 00
4th. Forage for 4 horses at \$8 each, per month,	384 00
5th. Two servants—for pay, subsistence and clothing,	350 00
6th. Quarters—4 rooms and 1 kitchen at \$27 per month,	324 00
7th. Fuel—the same quantity as any other Colonel (see my previous statements,) 36½ cords.	
8th. Fuel for servants—like any other Colonel, 3 1-6, making 39½ cords at \$5 per cord,	198 33
Amounting to	\$3,032 33

The calculation of the cost of quarters and fuel in this case is from the rates of commutation fixed at Washington city. Every Colonel in the army is entitled to the same number of rooms for quarters, and the same quantity of fuel per month, when on duty, and entitled to those allowances at all.

It is believed that no officer receives the pay &c. as Colonel of Engineers; the Colonel of the corps being a Brigadier General by brevet, of whom I have heretofore spoken.

Second—Of Lieutenant Colonel.

If at Newport, R. I. where quarters and fuel are commuted.

1st. Pay—\$60 per month,	\$720 00
2d. Subsistence—5 rations per day, at 20 cents per ration,	365 00
3d. Additional rations—5 per day, at 20 cents per ration, when in command of a separate post,	365 00
4th. Forage for 3 horses at \$8 each, per month,	238 00
5th. Two servants—for pay, subsistence and clothing	350 00
6th. Quarters—3 rooms and 1 kitchen, at \$6 each per month	238 00
7th. Fuel—the same quantity as any other Lieutenant Colonel, 26 cords.	
8th. Fuel for servants—like any other Lieutenant Colonel, 3 1-6 cords, making 29 1-6 cords at \$6 per cord,	175 00
Amounting to	\$2,551 00

And if at West Point, N. Y. where there are public quarters.

1st. Pay—\$60 per month	\$720 00
2d. Subsistence—5 rations per day, at 20 cents per ration,	365 00
3d. Additional rations—10 per day at 20 cents per ration, when in command of a separate post,	730 00
4th. Forage for 3 horses at \$8 each, per month,	238 00
5th. Two servants—for pay subsistence and clothing,	350 00
6th. Quarters—3 rooms and 1 kitchen,	
7th. Fuel—the same as any other Lieutenant Colonel, 26 cords.	
8th. Fuel for servants—like any other Lieut. Colonel, 3 1-6 cords, making 29 1-6 cords, at \$4 per cord,	116 66
Amounting to	\$2,569 66

Every officer of this grade in the army is entitled to the same number of rooms for quarters, and the same quantity of fuel per month, if on duty and entitled to those allowances at all.

Third—Of a Major.

If at Boston, Mass., where quarters and fuel are commuted.

1st. Pay—50 per month,	\$600 00
2d. Subsistence—4 rations per day, at 20 cents per ration,	292 00
3d. Additional rations—4 per day, at 20 cents per ration, when in command of a separate post,	292 00
4th. Forage for 3 horses at \$8 each, per month,	288 00
5th. Two servants—pay, for subsistence and clothing	350 00
6th. Quarters—3 rooms and 1 kitchen, at \$6 each per month,	288 00
7th. Fuel—the same as any other major, 26 cords.	
8th. Fuel for servants—like any other major, 3 1-6 cords—29 1-6 cords at \$6 each,	175 00
Amounting to	\$2,235 00

Every Major in the army is entitled to the same number of rooms for quarters, and the same quantity of fuel per month, when on duty and entitled to those allowances at all.

Fourth—Of a Captain.

1st. Pay—\$40 per month,	\$480 00
2d. Subsistence—4 rations per day, at 20 cents per ration,	292 00
3d. Additional rations—4 per day, at 20 cents per ration, when in command of a separate post,	292 00
4th. One servant—for pay, subsistence and clothing,	175 00
5th. Quarters—3 rooms and 1 kitchen, when in command of a post,	
6th. Fuel—same when in command of a post as a captain of artillery or infantry, when in command of a post, 26 cords.	
7th. Fuel for servants—like any other captain, 1 7-12 cords—making 27 7-12 cords.	
Amounting to	\$1,239 00

There are six officers of this grade in the corps, and I will give a distinct statement in reference to one at each of several points.

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. where there are public quarters.

1st. As stated above	\$1,239 00
2d. Fuel—27 7-12 cords, at \$4 75 per cord,	131 02
Amounting to	\$1,370 02

At Fort Caswell, N. C. where quarters and fuel are commuted.

1st. As stated above,	\$1,239 00
2d. Quarters—3 rooms and 1 kitchen, at 4 each per month,	192 00
3d. Fuel—27 7-12 cords, at \$5 per cord,	137 91
Amounting to	\$1,568 91

At Santa Rosa Island, Pensacola, where there are public quarters.

1st. As stated above,	\$1,239 00
2d. Fuel—27 7-12 cords, at \$5 per cord,	137 91
Amounting to	\$1,376 91

At Albany, N. Y. where quarters and fuel are commuted.

1st. As stated above,	\$1,239 00
2d. Quarters—3 rooms and 1 kitchen, at \$6 each per month,	288 00
3d. Fuel—27 7-12 cords, at \$6 per cord,	165 50
Amounting to	\$1,692 50

At Fort Monroe, Va. where there are public quarters.

1st. As stated above,	\$1,239 00
2d. Fuel—27 7-12 cords at \$2 87 per cord,	79 16
Amounting to	\$1,318 16

Fifth—Of a First Lieutenant.

1st. Pay—\$30 per month,	\$360 00
2d. Subsistence—4 rations per day, 20 cents per ration,	292 00
3d. Additional rations—4 per day, 20 cents each ration, when in command of a separate post,	292 00
4th. One servant—for pay, subsistence and clothing,	175 00
5th. Quarters—2 rooms and 1 kitchen, when in command of a post.	
6th. Fuel—the same when in command of a post, as any other 1st Lieutenant when in command of a post—21½ cords.	
7th. Fuel for servant—the same as any other Lieutenant—1 7-12 cords—22 5-6 cords.	
Amounting to	\$1,119 00

But deduct—if not in command of a separate post:

1st. Additional rations,	292 00
2d. Quarters—1 room.	
3d. Fuel—4½ cords.	
Leaving,	\$827 00

Sixth—Of a Second Lieutenant.

1st. The same as a first Lieutenant not in command of a separate post—less the difference of pay between a 1st and 2d Lieutenant, \$5 per month. Equal to	\$767 00
But should an officer of this grade be allowed at any time <i>double rations</i> —then,	
2d. Additional rations—4 per day	292 00
Amounting to,	\$1,059 00

Seventh—Of a Second Lieutenant by brevet.

1st. The same as a 2d Lieutenant who is not allowed <i>double rations</i> —less one kitchen, being entitled to but one room as quarters,	\$767 00
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And Eighth—Of a Cadet.

1st. Pay—\$16 per month,	\$192 00
2d. Subsistence—2 rations per day, at 20 cents per ration,	146 00
Amounting to	\$338 00

I have calculated, in reference to officers of this corps, that additional rations are allowed; and the regulation of August 1st, 1828, shows that they are allowed to each officer of the corps of engineers, when in charge of the construction of a fortification, or having a separate command.

In regard to the officers of the grades for whose quarters and fuel no money value is affixed, it may be proper to remark that some of them occupy public quarters and are furnished with fuel at the public expense, and some are allowed a per diem not exceeding \$1, as commutation of those allowances.

Cadets are furnished, of course, by the public, with quarters and fuel.

As I have heretofore done, in all other cases, I exclude forage, additional rations, quarters and fuel, and the result is as follows:

1st. Of the Colonel.

For pay—\$75 per month,	900
Subsistence—6 rations per day,	438
Pay, subsistence and clothing, for servants,	380
Making,	\$1,683

2d. Of a Lieutenant Colonel.	
For pay—\$60 per month,	\$720
Subsistence—5 rations per day,	365
Pay, subsistence, and clothing,	
for servants,	350
Making,	\$1,435
3d. Of a Major.	
For pay—\$50 per month,	\$600
Subsistence—4 rations per day,	292
Pay, subsistence, and clothing,	
for servants,	350
Making,	\$1,242
4th. Of a Captain.	
For pay—\$40 per month,	\$480
Subsistence—4 rations per day,	292
Pay, subsistence, and clothing,	
for servant,	175
Making,	\$947
5th. Of a First Lieutenant.	
For pay—\$30 per month,	\$360
Subsistence—4 rations per day,	292
Pay, subsistence, and clothing,	
for servant,	175
Making,	\$827
6th. Of a Second Lieutenant.	
For pay—\$25 per month,	\$300
Subsistence—4 rations per day,	292
Pay, subsistence, and clothing,	
for servant,	175
Making,	\$767
7th. Of a Second Lieutenant by brevet.	
For pay and subsistence, and allow-	
ances for servant—the same as a	
second Lieutenant.	\$767
8th. Of a Cadet.	
For pay and subsistence—the same as	
before stated.	\$338

Section 26 of the act of March 16th, 1802, "fixing the military peace establishment," (it is not necessary to have reference to any laws prior in date,) reads thus—

"And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorised and empowered, when he shall deem it expedient, to organize and establish a corps of engineers, [this must therefore be viewed as the original organic law for the corps of engineers,] to consist of one engineer, with the pay, rank, and emoluments of a major; two assistant engineers, with the pay, rank and emoluments of captains; two other assistant engineers, with the pay, rank and emoluments of first lieutenants; two other assistant engineers, with the pay, rank, and emoluments of second lieutenants; and ten cadets, with the pay of sixteen dollars per month, and two rations per day: and the President of the United States is, in like manner, authorized, when he shall deem it proper, to make such promotions in the said corps, with a view to particular merit, and without regard to rank, so as not to exceed one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, four captains, four first lieutenants, four second lieutenants, and so as that the number of the whole corps shall, at no time, exceed twenty officers and cadets."

Section 27, of the same act, reads—

"And be it further enacted, That the said corps, when so organized, shall be stationed at West Point, in the State of New York, and shall constitute a military academy; and the engineers, assistant engineers, and cadets of the said corps, shall be subject at all times, to do duty in such places, and on such service, as the President of the United States shall direct."

It is not my intention to say any thing, at this time, if at all, of the professors, &c. at the military academy, and passing over what is said of the engineers in the 63d article of the rules and articles of war, the next act in order is that of April 29, 1812, "making further pro-

vision for the corps of engineers," the 1st section of which provides—

"That there be added to the corps of engineers two captains, two first lieutenants, two second lieutenants, with the usual pay and emoluments, according to their grades, respectively, and one pay master, to be taken from the subalterns of engineers, with the pay and emoluments of a regimental pay master." And then follows the provision for the company of bombardiers, &c.

Section 2 provides—"That the Military Academy shall consist of the corps of engineers," and so forth, being the provision for professors, &c.

The next act in which provision is made for the corps, is that of March 3d, 1815, "fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," the 1st section of which, among other things, provides, "and that the corps of engineers, as at present established, be retained."

And the next is that of March 2d, 1821, "to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States." Section 3 of this act declares "That the corps of engineers, (bombardiers excepted) and the topographical engineers, and their assistants, shall be retained in service as at present organized." The 11th section provides, "That the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates, retained by this act, except those specially provided for, shall have the same rank, pay, and emoluments, as are provided, in like cases, by existing laws," &c. It will be observed that this last section provides for the pay, &c. of the officers of the corps, but it is not perceived that cadets are mentioned—the 3d section of the act retains the corps of engineers as then organized, under which provision, it must be admitted, the cadets of the corps are included.

By referring again to the act of April 29, 1812, it will be seen that the 3d section reads thus—

"And be it further enacted, That the cadets heretofore appointed in the service of the United States, whether of artillery, cavalry, riflemen, or infantry, or that may in future be appointed as hereinafter provided, shall at no time exceed two hundred and fifty; that they may be attached, at the discretion of the President of the United States, as students to the Military Academy, and be subject to the established regulations thereof; that they shall be arranged into companies of non-commissioned officers and privates, according to the directions of the commandant of engineers, and be officered from the said corps, for the purpose of military instruction; that there shall be added to each company of cadets four musicians; and the said corps shall be trained and taught all the duties of a private, non-commissioned officer and officer; be encamped at least three months of each year, and taught all the duties incident to a regular camp; that the candidates for cadets be not under the age of fourteen, nor above the age of twenty-one years; that each cadet previously to his appointment by the President of the United States, shall be well versed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and that he shall sign articles, with the consent of his parent or guardian, by which he shall engage to serve five years, unless sooner discharged; and all such cadets shall be entitled to and receive the pay and emoluments now allowed by law to cadets in the corps of engineers."

It may be well to enquire into the meaning of the provision, in the section last quoted, in reference to cadets of artillery, cavalry, riflemen, or infantry.

The 1st section of the act of March 16, 1802, provided for one regiment of artillerists, and two regiments of Infantry, &c.

The 2d section provided for twenty companies to the regiment of artillerists, to each of which two cadets were authorised; making forty to the regiment. The pay of a cadet was fixed by the fourth section, at ten dollars per month, and the 5th section authorised two rations per day, for subsistence to each cadet.

The 1st section of the act of April 12, 1808, "to raise for a limited time, an additional military force," provided for five regiments of infantry; one regiment of riflemen; one regiment of light artillery; and one regiment of light dragoons.

The 2d section provided for ten companies to each regiment of infantry, riflemen and artillery, and eight troops to the regiment of light dragoons—to each of which companies and troops two cadets were authorised—making one hundred and fifty-six cadets. The

pay and subsistence were continued by the 4th section, as previously fixed.

The 1st section of the act of January 11th, 1812, "to raise an additional military force," provided for ten regiments of infantry; two regiments of artillery; and one regiment of light dragoons.

The 2d section authorised for each regiment of artillery, forty cadets, and for the regiment of cavalry, twenty-four cadets; none were authorised for the infantry—making one hundred and four cadets. The pay and subsistence were continued by the 7th section, as previously fixed.

The next act in order is that of April 29, 1812, at the date of which, the number of legally authorised cadets, for the artillery, cavalry, riflemen, and infantry was three hundred—and for the corps of engineers ten: total, three hundred and ten. By the last provision of the 3d section of this act, it will be observed that the pay and emoluments of the cadets of artillery, cavalry, riflemen and infantry, were made the same as allowed by law to cadets in the corps of engineers, to wit: sixteen dollars per month each, and two rations each per day—see the 26th section of the act of March 16, 1802.

It is not perceived that the appointment of cadets was authorised by any act of Congress, passed during the war—the previous legal provisions terminating with the act of April 29, 1812, had operation till the close of the war. The whole number, however, for the artillery, cavalry, riflemen, and infantry, was limited to two hundred and fifty.

The 1st section of the act of March 3d, 1815, provided for artillery, infantry and riflemen.

The 2d section provided for the corps of artillery the same organization as prescribed by the act of March 30, 1814—no cadets were authorised by that act, it being subsequent in date to that of April 29, 1812—and for the regiment of light artillery the same organization as prescribed by the act of April 12, 1808, which authorised, as before stated, two cadets to each company; there being ten companies authorised, gave twenty cadets.

The 4th section of the act of March 3d, 1815, provides for the pay and emoluments of officers, &c., cadets being included, according to certain acts therein named; but I do not find that that of April 29, 1812, is one of them, nor does any one of those mentioned, change the rate of pay &c., fixed by the act of March 16, 1802.

It is not my business to express an opinion as to whether the two hundred and fifty cadets of artillery, cavalry, riflemen, and infantry, formed a part of the corps of engineers or not. The legislative authority having acted so often and for so long a period in reference to the whole number of cadets at the military academy, by making appropriations, if not otherwise, that it must be admitted, the two hundred and fifty are authorised, whether provided for by the acts of 1815 and 1821, or not.

The authority for the pay and number of rations to the cadets has been stated above; but I am not aware of the existence of any special legal provision for the commutation at twenty cents for each ration to which cadets are entitled.

The authority for the pay of the officers is section four of the act of March 16, 1802.

That for subsistence for the colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major; for three rations a day to a captain, for two rations per day to a lieutenant, and for additional rations to the commanding officers of a separate post, is the 5th section of the same act. These provisions are continued by the 4th section of the act of 1815.

The authority for the eight dollars per month for each horse, for forage; for pay, subsistence, and clothing, for servants; is the 12th section of the act of April 24, 1816, which is also the authority for one other ration per day to a lieutenant.

All these several provisions in regard to the officers, are continued by the 11th section of the act of March 2d, 1821.

The 1st section of the act of March 2d, 1827, is the authority for the other ration per day to a captain, and to a lieutenant.

The authority for quarters and fuel is the same as heretofore stated, viz: paragraph 39 of the revised regulations for the quarter master's department.

As a general remark, which is applicable to all officers of the army, I will give the authority for the commu-

ting of rations at *twenty cents each*. It is section 6 of the act of April 12, 1808, in these words—"That the subsistence of the officers of the army, when not received in kind, shall be estimated at twenty cents per ration," which is continued by section four of the act of March 3d 1815, and section 11 of the act of March 2d, 1821.

I shall have occasion to speak of the paymaster of the engineers hereafter.

It is, I consider, wholly unnecessary to repeat what I have said in former articles in regard to the keeping of horses, to be entitled to forage or commutation; and of servants, to be entitled to the pay, subsistence, and clothing for them; and in regard to quarters and fuel. What I have said may be seen by referring to those articles.

I have just perceived an error of my own, or one of the compositor in the article on pay &c. of officers who are paid as dragon officers, in the Chronicle of Jan. 29. The 27th line from the top of the first column, page 39, reads—"act of April 16th, 1816, section 12," whereas it should read, "act of April 24th, 1816," &c.

NOUS VERRONS.

THE LATE GEN. HOUSE.

MR. EDITOR:—As adjutant of the 1st Regiment of Artillery, I feel myself called on to reply to the publication in the Army and Navy Chronicle of yesterday, reflecting on the funeral obsequies of my friend, the late General House, to deny that "he was permitted to go down to his grave, 'unwept, unhonored, and unsung,'" and to shield whomsoever alluded to by your correspondent, from the implied censure. The death of General House was as sudden as melancholy: from apparent health, and unusually good spirits, he was arrested in his mortal career, and numbered with the dead. The day of his death was marked by an unusually severe storm, so much so, that I never encountered greater exposure, than on my return from Georgetown, where I had passed the night, attending on the dying moments of my highly respected commanding officer. On reporting the death of Gen. H. to the Major General-in-Chief, he manifested the deepest regret, and directed me to make every proper arrangement for the funeral. I was anxious that the interment should have taken place at the Congressional burial ground, where rest the remains of most of the officers of Government, who have died in this city; but, on consultation with the undertaker, found it altogether impracticable, the distance being about five miles, and the storm continuing with such unabated fury, as to preclude the necessary arrangements; superadded to this, was the necessity of despatch, from the alarm occasioned by a death from cholera!

Orders were consequently given, that the funeral should take place the next day, at Georgetown, and it was accordingly solemnized by the attendance of the Reverend Clergy, Secretary of War, Major General-in-Chief, and Staff; and most of the officers of the Army and Navy, on duty at the seat of Government, together with a large concourse of highly respectable citizens. And although the pomp and circumstance of war did not attend this good man to his grave, nor "the poor volley that would have rung over the grave of the lowest Corporal in the army," sound his requiem, it was not that his unblemished character as a soldier, or generous qualities as a man, were "interred with his bones," but the result of circumstances, as every effort was made, though ineffectual, to get up a proper funeral escort. Perhaps it is unnecessary to inform your correspondent that there are no U. S. troops "within the District of Columbia."

In justice to the Major General-in-Chief, I cannot refrain from observing, that he proposed ordering the U. S. troops from forts Severn, McHenry, and Washington, to pay to the deceased, the proper funeral honors; but postponement was impossible, and indeed, the good family, at whose residence General House died, incurred the greatest responsibility, by keeping the corpse.

The foregoing is a plain recital of facts, to which I beg you will give the same publicity, as to the communication, which induced me to address you.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RAMSAY,

1st Lieut. Adj't. 1st Artillery.

Washington, Friday, 13th February.

Foreign Miscellany.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NEW LIGHT HOUSES IN THE CATTEGAT.—Official information has been received at Lloyd's, that the new light houses erected on the Niding Rock, on the coast of Holland, Sweden, being nearly completed, lights under covered lanterns will appear from them December 15, 1834, and the lights from open pans, hitherto in use on that rock, will be discontinued. The new light houses are of granite, six cornered; their height above the rock, including the lanterns, is 44 feet; that of the rock itself, 15 feet, when the water is at the usual height. The breadth of the beacons is 22 feet; the focus of the flame in the lanterns will be 50 feet above the water, as above; two-thirds the height of the beacons are plastered only at the joints, the upper third is entirely white, as are the lanterns. The bearing between the two beacons is N. 47 E. and S. 47 W. or N. 67 30 E. (E. N. E.) and S. 67 30 W. (W. S. W.) as per compass, and from these points the lights bear upon each other: the centre distance between them is 100 feet. The lights ought to be seen in clear weather from the deck of a vessel 10 feet high, at a distance of three German miles, (twelve English,) and from that of a vessel fifteen feet high, three and a half German miles, (fourteen English.) On the north side of the beacon is a stone house, 48 feet long, and 29 high, including roof, which is plastered at the joints, has three windows on one side, and on the long side three windows and a door.

Near the W. beacon a steeple has been erected, with a large bell, which will be tolled at short intervals, or every quarter of an hour in thick and hazy weather.

The lights will be kept burning, (as at all other Swedish light houses in the Cattegat or the Baltic,) throughout the year, half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise. A boat will be always kept at the rock in case of need.

[It is understood that these lights are kept up by coal fires.]

VAPOR BATHS IN RUSSIA.—The vapor bath is a *sine qua non* of a Russian boor's existence. The soldiers and sailors use it twice, and the peasants at least once a week. Baths abound in the capital; and in every village where there are twenty houses, there is one devoted to the purposes of a bath. People of all ages use them; and the heat, generated in various ways, soon throws the person into a profuse perspiration. Sometimes dry heat is employed, and the individual stands in the bath as in an oven. Vapor is produced by dashing cold water upon hot stones. The bather generally lies upon a plank in the hottest part of the bath, and is flagellated with soft rods, or he is scraped down with a kind of hoop, or rubbed with shavings or hair brushes. Whichever of these processes he may undergo, and he has his choice, as also of his grooms, the effect produced is a profuse perspiration from every pore. When this has continued a certain time, warm water is dashed all over him, and then water a little cooler, and finally water at a very low temperature. This is succeeded by dry rubbing, which produces a genial glow; and as the operation is generally performed of an evening, he returns from the bath to the bed or couch, and perspires moderately for the remainder of the day.—*Dr. Lefevre of St. Petersburg, in the Medical Review.*

A NOVEL NAUTICAL TRIP.—A vessel, described as a first-class British-built and armed barque of 400 tons, is fitting out at Liverpool, and will sail next month, "having been specially engaged by several families of distinction to proceed on a voyage round the world; landing goods and passengers at New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, Valparaiso, Arica, Lima, &c." The advertisement announcing the expedition says,—"to emigrants of the better class, retired officers, and others, to whom the opportunity of circumnavigating the globe by the most interesting track, at as little cost as their probable annual expense at home—and especially to invalids requiring the combined benefit of a sea voyage and most renovating change of climate, the present magnificent conveyance is earnestly recommended. Terms, including provisions and medical attendance:—Voyage round the world, £150, in the cabin only; to New South Wales, &c., cabin £50,

second cabin £20, steerage £15; to Valparaiso, &c. cabin £60, second cabin £50, steerage £35."—The advertisement adds, that "arrangements have been made for a succession of vessels to the above destinations every six weeks." A succession of voyages round the world every six weeks! The feats of the Water Witch and the Royal Sovereign, and even of Lord Durham's Lady Louisa, sink into insignificance after this.

Selected Poetry.

THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

He sleeps:—the burning breath of war
No more shall wave his purple plume;
No watching by the midnight star
Shall chill the warrior's youthful bloom.
He sleeps:—the hour of mortal pain
And mortal pride alike are past;
His blood is scattered on the plain,
His cheek is withering in the blast.

A thousand storms may wander there,
May swell a thousand battle's cry—
For earth he has nor eye, nor ear;
Pain, pleasure, glory, pass him by.
He sleeps the brother of the worm,
By thunder and by trump unmoved;
And is this frail and faded form
All that is left of him we loved?

No!—Mourner kneel and weep no more,
That faded form is not thy love;
Its hour was come, its course was o'er,
The spirit winged its way above.
And wouldst thou for his glory weep,
And grieve him with an idle tear!
Love was not born in tombs to sleep,
See yonder heaven!—thy love is there.

MARRIAGES.

At Albany, on the 5th inst., Dr. EDWARD MACOMB, of the U. S. A., to Miss ANNA, daughter of the late Jacob Mancus.

At Columbus, Ohio, on the 19th November last, Lieut. THOMAS STOCKTON, of the U. S. Army, to Miss MARY S. NORTHRUP, of that place.

At Philadelphia, on the 2d inst. Passed Midshipman CHARLES CRILLON BARTON, of the U. S. Navy, to ANNA, eldest daughter of Hugh F. Hollingshead, Esq. of that city.

At Brownsville, Pa. on the 15th January, Lieut. GEO. W. CASS, of the U. S. Army, to Miss LOUISA S. second daughter of Mr. George Dawson, of that place.

DEATHS.

On the evening of the 4th inst., at his residence in Columbia, S. C. General WADE HAMPTON, in the 81st year of his age.

At New York, on the 27th ult. Col. JOHN COWDREY in the 76th year of his age. He was a soldier of the Revolution. His first onset while a youth, was in 1773, in assisting in destroying, and throwing overboard, the tea in Boston Harbor. He soon afterwards joined the American Army, and served throughout the war in the Northern Department. His remains, at his particular request, are to be taken to Goshen, Orange County, and deposited in the family grounds of his late father-in-law, Judge Thompson.

In Durham, Me. on the 13th ult., ELIJAH STETSON, aged 94, a revolutionary pensioner.

At Winchendon, Mass. on the 4th Feb., Mr. HANANIAH WHITING, aged 72, a revolutionary pensioner.

In Leicester, Mass. Lieut. KNIGHT SPRAGUE, aged 95; he was a soldier in the French war, and made prisoner by the Indians; he served also as an officer in the revolutionary army.

In Bartlett, N. H. Hon. EBENEZER L. HALL, aged 74. He was at the battles of Monmouth and Bunker Hill, and at other engagements.

GREAT AGE.—JENNINGS ALLEN, a soldier of the revolutionary war, died lately in Fairfield District, S. C. at the age of one hundred and fourteen years.

At Little Rock, Arkansas, on his return from New Orleans, to Fort Gibson, THOMAS JOHNSTON, late lieutenant of the 7th Infantry, U. S. A.

At Philadelphia, on the 6th inst. Captain WILLIAM M. READ, late of the U. S. Army.

At St. Augustine, E. F., on the 23d Jan., Lieut. STEPHEN TUTTLE late of the U. S. Engineer corps, a native of Hanover, N. J.

Drowned, in Mobile Bay, on the 25th Jan. Lieut. WALTER S. CHANDLER, of the 2d Artillery U. S. Army.